

proposal. Everyone understands that. There is going to be a legitimate debate about whether it takes 7 years to get to that goal or 8 years or 10 years. We all understand that.

There is going to be a lot of partisanship on this floor. That is a given. But it does seem to me that where we can find bipartisan solutions to meet this challenge of balancing the budget, we ought to be about that business.

Capital budgeting has been advanced very ably by Republican leaders such as the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER], the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], the ranking member, the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA], myself, and others. Capital budgeting is truly a bipartisan solution to many of the problems that face this Federal Government and its budgeting concerns.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, and the reason we have written the President is where else can you bring the Federal Government in line with every other accounting entity, bring the Federal Government in line with every business, with every family, with every State and local government? Where else can you get the Federal Government on an accounting system that is entirely appropriate? Where else can you get the Federal Government on a system that encourages investment, not discourages growth? Where else can you get the Federal Government actually moving faster toward a balanced budget and at the same time encouraging the growth that we think is so important?

The reality is we are going to have to encourage growth in any balanced budget proposal. You cannot simply cut your way to fiscal nirvana. Capital budgeting offers that. It is appropriate. Every CPA can tell you that. I hope that the President will follow up on this suggestion.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, like so many other Americans, I listened with great interest Sunday afternoon to the dialog between the President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in New Hampshire. I believe that for the most part, it reaffirmed an observation that I have made on this floor many times, that good people can disagree.

I think there are candidly some profound points of disagreement. But there was one characterization from the President with which I take issue and I thought I would share with you today. During the course of his remarks, the President characterized the

new majority in this House as isolationists. Let me humbly suggest that there is nothing isolationist about putting legitimate American interests first on the world stage. Indeed, our foreign policy should be one that operates under the principle of enlightened self-interest, working together with the international community, through the United Nations, not to place some international creed in a position of preeminence to American policy but to work in concert with other nations, understanding full well our role in the world community as indeed perhaps the world's lone remaining superpower.

I thought the Speaker was very gracious in characterizing the President's efforts in many ways. I think quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, it is a tribute to our fighting men and women that they can take on missions of great difficulty, such as the one in Haiti, when in essence our fighting men and women were called upon to be social workers in olive drab. They were placed in harm's way not to defend the legitimate interest of the United States but to try and referee a potentially explosive situation.

I thought the Speaker put it succinctly when he described the difficulty in the Bosnian theater confronting the U.N. peacekeeping force. As the Speaker pointed out, military troops are not introduced into a theater to become hostages. They are there to free hostages. They should be there to liberate, not to find themselves enslaved. Indeed, I believe it was that great internationalist President and that great war leader Dwight David Eisenhower who recognized the reality of operating in an international setting within the international community but also said, and it was reflected in his actions in the White House, that we should define our legitimate self-interests.

I applaud the fact that a young pilot, Captain O'Grady, is back out of harm's way. I applaud the efforts once again of our Armed Forces to free him. But again putting Americans in harm's way is not the answer to the problem.

Mr. Speaker, lest there are some who think this is a partisan harangue, let me pause at this juncture to welcome what I believe to be the bipartisan initiative of one of my preceding speakers this morning, the gentleman from Maryland, who once again renewed his call for a lifting of the arms embargo in Bosnia. For in the final analysis, it is the oppressed who must rise against the oppressor to fight for freedom. In the final analysis, it is the legitimate national self-interests of others that help define their place in the world. Again, I take issue with the notion that it is somehow isolationist or xenophobic to always insist that the United States should execute its foreign policy with its legitimate national interests preeminent in the formulation of same.

HOUSE DEFENSE BILL SEEKS TO ADD FAT TO DOD BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take the floor to talk about the great debate that is going to be beginning today on the defense bill. We are going to start today on the defense bill, but the real problem is we are not going to be able to do much about the defense bill.

I find this a remarkable situation that we are in really for the first time since I have been here. You see, the President asked for a number, the Pentagon asked for a number, the Senate came up with about the same number. But in the House, they have added \$9.5 billion to that number. We are going to force-feed the Pentagon with all sorts of things they do not even want. The problem is, we are going to get exactly 1 hour to debate on this and this is going to be during the rule, because the rule does not allow any amendments to take that fat out. Seventy-three percent of the amendments offered to the Committee on Rules were denied. Seventy-three percent.

I had an amendment that brought the number back down to the Pentagon number, the President's number, the Senate's number, and that was denied. When this rule is passed today, it is going to hermetically seal the fat in this DOD budget.

I suppose you can say, if you want to, there should be different criteria for the Pentagon than there are other places. But the Pentagon is not even asking for this different criteria. They are saying they can do very well on \$9.5 billion. I think from the example of the last few days with the celebration of O'Grady coming home and being so generous in showing how well trained he was as well as the Marines that picked him up, the Pentagon knows what it is doing, and so why are we insisting we have to add all these pet rocks to the budget at a time when funding is so dear around here?

You have seen all of the pain that has gone on with this cutting in many other areas. If you look at the budget and look at where we are really cutting, we are cutting the things that affect real people, real people, like my family, people who need educational loans, people who need housing, people who need health care, people who want school lunches. Those are the kinds of things we are cutting. Then we are giving the Pentagon things they do not even ask for. Go figure. It does not make any sense at all.

I was looking at some of the things we could do if we had this \$9.5 billion. One of the first things that jumped up is \$9.5 billion would double the amount of biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health. Double it.

Think. What does the average American fear the most? Are they more

afraid of coming down with cancer? Are they more afraid of heart disease? Are they more afraid of many of the other illnesses that we still have not conquered yet? Or are they sleeping with a night light thinking that some enemy is going to overrun America and that if we do not insist the Pentagon get even more money than they have asked for, it is all over for us?

The average American I know is much more frightened about the progress we have not made on many diseases, and I think they might want this \$9.5 billion to go to deficit reduction. But if it did not go to deficit reduction, I would certainly think if we insisted it had to be spent some way, many people I know would much prefer it be spent trying to find some answers to diseases that their families have suffered from that have been suffering from cutbacks in funding rather than insisting that we give a bunch of weapons systems that people do not want and do not even know where we would use them.

This money could be used to clean up 380 Superfund sites. We have been cutting the funding for cleaning up environmental Superfund sites. Again, I think many Americans would much prefer to see Superfund sites cleaned up because they are much more frightened of what we have done to the environment and the fact that we are playing so fast and loose and pretending like this planet is really just in a chapter 11 closeout sale. A lot of people would prefer we spent it that way if you are going to insist we spend it. There are need-based causes over there.

When we look at what you could do for breast cancer. Ninety-five million mammograms could be bought for that. You want to know how many mammograms that is? More than we could ever want. But that is a way we could go if you wanted to do that.

It would cover child care costs totally for every young children at the highest quality, for 2.5 million children in America. We all know that we are way short on child care slots.

Mr. Speaker, many things are there and I must say, we ought to do what is need based and not protect it the way this rule is going to protect this added fat to the budget.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the House will stand in recess until 12 noon.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 14 minutes a.m.) the House stood in recess until 12 noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WICKER) at 12 noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We recall the words of the Psalmist of old who wrote: "How wonderful it is, how pleasant, for God's people to live together in harmony!" O gracious God, from whom all good gifts do come, we pray that we will represent in our daily lives the unity that You gave to us at creation and the solidarity we share as Your people. Though we differ in our manifestations of our knowledge, yet may we testify also to the shared values that are the legacy of our land and the faithful heritage of faith and hope and love that is Your gift to every person. Bless us this day and every day, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. NORWOOD] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. NORWOOD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

PERMISSION FOR SUNDRY COMMITTEES AND THEIR SUBCOMMITTEES TO SIT TODAY DURING 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit today while the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole under the 5-minute rule: Committee on Agriculture; Committee on Banking and Financial Services; Committee on Commerce; Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities; Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; Committee on International Relations; Committee on the Judiciary; Committee on Resources; and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

It is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to these requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I rise not to object but only to convey that what the gentleman from Georgia said is correct, that the minority has been consulted and there are no objections to these requests.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1530, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 164 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 164

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1530) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and the amendments made in order by this resolution and shall not exceed two hours equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on National Security. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule.

SEC. 2. (a) It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on National Security now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified by striking section 807, and by an amendment printed in part 3 of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived.

(b) No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified, shall be in order except the amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution, and the amendments described in section 4 of this resolution.

(c) Except as specified in section 5 of this resolution, each amendment printed in the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Unless otherwise specified in the report, each amendment printed in the report shall be debatable for ten minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent and shall not be subject to amendment (except that the chairman or ranking minority